

## Guidelines for Design and Construction of Outpatient Facilities 2022 Edition Errata

Item #	FGI Page #	FGI Code Set	FGI Text to be modified	Rationale
1	xli	Glossary	Clear floor area: The floor area of a defined space that is available for functional use excluding toilet rooms, closers, lockers, wardrobes, alcoves, vestibules, anterooms, and auxiliary work areas. <del>Note: Door swings and floor space below sinks, counters, cabinets, modular units, or other wall hung equipment that is mounted to provide usable floor space count toward "clear floor area." Space taken up by fixed encroachments that do not interfere with room functions can be included in calculating clear floor area.</del>	The definition is contradictory (vestibule versus door swings floor areas) and some wall hung items (dependent upon what the item is and where and how it is hung) may prevent use of the floor space for movement of wheelchairs, gurneys, other equipment, and staff movements within the room.
2	5	1.1-3.1.4	<del>When parts of an existing facility essential to continued overall facility operation cannot comply with particular standards during a renovation project, a temporary waiver of those standards shall be permitted as determined by the authority having jurisdiction if care and safety of patients and other building occupants will not be jeopardized as a result.</del>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Nevada uses the verbiage of variances.</li> <li>b. Do not want to limit to just existing facilities.</li> </ul>
3	75	2.1-3.2.3.2	<p>Procedure Rooms. Space Requirements.</p> <p>2.1-3.2.3.2(1)(a) <del>(1) Area (a) Procedure rooms shall have a minimum clear area of 130 square feet (12.08 square meters).</del></p> <p>2.1-3.2.3.2 (1)(b) <del>(1) Area (b) Procedure rooms where anesthetics will be administered using an anesthesia machine and supply cart shall have a minimum clear floor area of 160 square feet (14.86 square meters).</del></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Nevada only regulates a procedure room for endoscopy.</li> <li>b. Above (a) and (b) are for Doctors' offices which is not regulated by DBPH/BHCQC</li> <li>c. The endoscopy room is sized at 180 square feet in both the FGI Outpatient (p.204) and Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) File #R048-22.</li> </ul>
4	76	2.1-3.2.3.2(2)	<p>Procedure Rooms. Clearances.</p> <p>2.1-3.2.3.2 (2) Clearances <del>(b) Where an anesthesia machine and associated supply cart are used, the clearance at the head shall be 6 feet (1.83 meters) to provide space for an anesthesia work zone with a clear floor</del></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In Nevada, for item (b), anesthesia machines are for use only in Class C operating rooms within ambulatory surgery centers (ASC), not procedure rooms</li> </ul>

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			<p>area of 48 square feet (4.46 square meters).</p> <p><del>(c) Where large mobile equipment (e.g., a C-arm) is used, the procedure room shall meet the space requirements, including clearances, in Section 2.1-3.5.2.2 (Imaging Rooms-Space requirements).</del></p>	<p>(which are only licensed for endoscopy treatment rooms in ASCs).</p> <p>b. For (c), Section 2.1-3.5.2.2 (p. 88) leads to Section 2.1-3.5.2.1 that references Sections 2.1-3.2.4 and 2.1-3.2.4.2 (pg. 77-78), these references are for undersize operating rooms intended for Doctors' offices and not for ambulatory surgery centers. These room sizes would also conflict with LCB File R048-22 requirements.</p>
5	77-78	2.1-3.2.4.2(1)	<p>Operating Rooms.</p> <p>Space Requirements.</p> <p>2.1-3.2.4.2 (1) Area</p> <p><del>(a) An operating room shall have a minimum clear floor area of 255 square feet (23.69 square meters).</del></p> <p><del>(b) An operating room where anesthetics will be administered using an anesthesia machine and supply can shall have a minimum clear floor area of 270 square feet (25.08 square meters).</del></p>	<p>a. The above operating sizes are intended for Doctors' offices.</p> <p>b. Anesthesia machines are for use only in Class C operating rooms within ambulatory surgery centers that meet the minimum square footage of 400 square feet, per LCB File R048-22.</p>
6	79	2.1-3.2.4.2(2)	<p>Operating Rooms - Clearances</p> <p><del>a) For a 255 square foot (23.69 square meter) operating room: (i) 6 feet (1.83 meters) on each side (ii) 5 feet (1.52 meters) at the head and foot</del></p> <p><del>(b) For a 270 square foot (25.08 square meter) operating room: (i) 6 feet (1.83 meters) on each side (ii) 6 feet (1.83 meters) at the head to provide space for an anesthesia work zone with a clear floor area of 48 square feet (4.46 square meters). (iii) 5 feet (1.52 meters) at the foot</del></p>	<p>The above referenced operating rooms are for Doctors' offices and not operating room accepted with LCB File R048-22, wherein the operating rooms are sized at 130 square feet (Class A – local or topical anesthesia); 250 square feet (Class B - conscious and deep sedation); and 400 square feet (Class C - anesthesia machines).</p>
7	88	2.1-3.5.2.1(3)	<p>Imaging Room. General.</p> <p>(3) Where an imaging room intended for Class 3 procedures is provided, it shall meet the requirements for the</p>	<p>To not conflict with the operating room requirement found in LCB File R048-22 and the related removed sections noted previously:</p>

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			applicable imaging modality and the requirements for an operating room in Section 2.1-3.2.4 (Operating Rooms), except for Section 2.1-3.2.4.2 (Operating Rooms-Space requirements).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 2.1-3.2.3.2(1) Areas (a) and 2.1-3.2.3.2 (1)(b)</li> <li>b. 2.1-3.2.3.2 (2) Clearances (b) and 2.1-3.2.3.2(2)(c)</li> <li>c. 2.1-3.2.4.2 (1) Area (a) and 2.1-3.2.4.2 (b)</li> <li>d. 2.1-3.2.4.2 (2) Clearances (a) and 2.1-3.2.4.2(b)</li> </ul>
8	89	2.1-3.5.2.2(1)	<p>Imaging Room. Space Requirements.</p> <p>(d) Class 3 imaging rooms. <del>See Section 2.1-3.5.2.1(3) (Where an imaging room intended for Class 3 procedures ... ) for requirements.</del></p> <p>(e) Imaging rooms where an anesthesia machine will be used. See clearances in Section 2.1-3.2.3.2 (2) <del>(b) (Where an anesthesia ... ) for requirements.</del></p>	<p>To not conflict with the operating room requirements found in LCB File R048-22 and as found in 2.1-3.5.2.1(3) above, repeated below are sections that require modification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 2.1-3.2.3.2(1) Areas (a) and 2.1-3.2.3.2 (1)(b);</li> <li>ii. 2.1-3.2.3.2 (2) Clearances (b) and 2.1-3.2.3.2(2)(c);</li> <li>iii. 2.1-3.2.4.2 (1) Area (a) and 2.1-3.2.4.2 (b).</li> <li>iv. 2.1-3.2.4.2 (2) Clearances (a) and 2.1-3.2.4.2(b)</li> </ul> <p>Removing subsection (b) of 2.1-3.2.3.2(2) would resolve 2.1-3.5.2.2(1) conflicts.</p>
9	146	Table 1.2-5	<p>Classification of Room Types for Imaging Services</p> <p>Class 1 Imaging Room</p> <p><del>Imaging services for which an anesthesia machine is used only to immobilize the patient (for the benefit of the imaging exam) See footnote #3</del></p> <p><del>Footnote #3 – Use of an anesthesia machine shall be permitted in Class 1 imaging rooms in which the following criteria are met:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>— Anesthesia is provided exclusively for the benefit of the patient (e.g., to assuage anxiety or claustrophobia) or to combat</del></li> </ul>	<p>An anesthesia machine is typically not utilized. An Anesthesiologist would need to be readily available. Most outpatient settings either administers a sedative to the patient onsite, which entails the need for DEA license and maintaining drug management paperwork; or the patient comes into the facility with their own prescribed sedative and takes it onsite prior to treatment. The latter patient must also have a driver to get the patient home after the procedure.</p>

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			<p>patient motion that may interfere with exam results.</p> <p>—The imaging room meets the Class 2 clearance requirements in Section 2.1-3.2.2 (Imaging Rooms-Space requirements).</p> <p>—The imaging room meets the Class 2 electrical receptacle requirements of Table 2.1-1 (Electrical Receptacles for Patient Care Areas in Outpatient Facilities).</p> <p>—The imaging room meets the Class 2 medical gas and vacuum system requirements of Table 2.1-2 (Oxygen, Vacuum, Medical Air, WAGD, and Instrument Air Systems in Outpatient Facilities).</p>	
10	146	Table 2.1-5	<p>Classification of Room Types for Imaging Services</p> <p>Class 2 Imaging Room</p> <p>Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures such as coronary, neurological, or peripheral angiography</p>	The inclusion of “such as coronary, neurological, or peripheral angiography” is for catheterization procedures, which are Class 3 Imaging
11	176	2.7-3.3	<p>Outpatient Surgical Procedure Room—A procedure room is not required in an outpatient surgery facility, but where one is provided it shall meet the requirement, in Section 2.1-3.2.3 (Procedure Room).</p>	A procedure room is only licensed as an endoscopy treatment room in an ambulatory surgery center (ASC). Surgical suites are identified with Class A, Class B and Class C operating rooms. as described in LCB File R048-22 regulations.
12	218	2.11-3.2.9.2	<p>Outpatient Behavioral and Mental Health Centers.</p> <p>Electroconvulsive therapy facilities. (1) General (a) Applications (ii) Provision of ECT services shall be permitted in a procedure room or an operating room in a medical office serving or an outpatient surgery facility where the procedure room or operating room meets the requirements in this section. See section 2.1-3.2.3 (Procedure</p>	The subsequent sections provide guidance for ECT treatment room and pre- and post-treatment patient care areas with supporting patient care requirements, without having to include either an operating room or a procedure room.

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			Room) and 2.1-3.2.4 (Operating Rooms) for requirements.	
13	231	2.13-1.1	<p>Mobile Units - Application</p> <p>2.13-1.1.1 Applicable Medical Units</p> <p>*2.7-1.1.1.1 Temporary basis</p> <p>(1) This chapter shall be applied to mobile/ transportable medical units that are used on a temporary basis.</p> <p><del>*(2) In the absence of state and local standards, "temporary basis" shall be defined as a period of time not exceeding six months during any 12-month period from the time procedures commence inside the mobile/transportable unit until the time procedures cease and it is transported off the host facility's site.</del></p>	Use of temporary mobile units often extend beyond six months within a twelve-month period for internal hospital projects taking longer than six months to complete.
14	235	2.13-3.1.2.2	<p>Mobile Units</p> <p>2.7-3.1.2.2 Provision of a <del>hand sanitation dispenser in lieu of a</del> handwashing station shall be <del>permitted</del> in Class I imaging mobile/transportable units.</p>	It would be best to have both a handwashing station "and" hand sanitation dispenser. The hand sanitizer alone is insufficient, because it cannot accommodate visibly soiled hands or microorganisms' spores.
15	240	2.13-8.5.1.3	<p>Communication and Technology</p> <p>Emergency Communication System</p> <p>Nurse call system</p> <p>2.13-8.5.1.3 <del>Omission of the emergency call station shall be permitted</del> in a Class 1 imaging unit.</p>	The ability to summon staff assistance must be available for patient care services.